

The Canadian

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Allies Advance on All Fronts

Petrograd, via London, Aug. 8.—South of the Dniester river, in the direction of Tyszenica, the Russians have driven the Austro-German forces back along the whole line for a breadth of fifteen miles. It was officially announced by the Russian war department today. The announcement adds that the Russians have captured the town of Tlumach, as well as the region to the east of the Dniester and the ridge of hills to the north.

Russian cavalry, it is stated, is now pursuing the Austro-Germans southwest of the Kolomea and Stanislaw railway in Galicia. The total number of prisoners taken by the Russians in the battles on the Sereth river, Aug. 5 and 6, the official statement adds, was 196 officers and 8,415 men.

The Russians in this region are advancing.

ATTACKS RENEWED ON CAUCASUS FRONT

The Russians have also renewed their attacks on the Caucasus front, west of Erzingan. An official Turkish statement received here today, dated Aug. 5, says the Russians gained a footing in the Turkish lines, but were driven out after heavy fighting.

The statement follows: "On the Irak front, and on the Russian front in Persia, the situation is unchanged.

Caucasian front: No further news has been received from the right wing. In the centre, the Russians renewed their attacks on our positions on the line from a point two kilometers west of Erzingan to a point 14 kilometers west of Ki Ikit.

"There was bitter fighting in several sectors. Our troops recaptured, at the points of the bayonets, positions in which the enemy succeeded in gaining a footing."

PURSUIT OF TURKS BEING CONTINUED

London, Aug. 8.—The British troops pursuing the Turkish forces defeated last week at Romani, have caught up with the Turkish rear guard six miles east of Katia, about thirty miles east of the Suez canal, says an official statement regarding the campaign in Egypt, issued today.

Quantities of war material are being gathered by the British from the Romani battlefields, adds the statement, which follows:

"The commander-in-chief in Egypt reports at 10.50 p.m. that his mounted troops are in contact with the Turkish rear guard in a position six miles east of Katia, which he entrenched some days ago at the beginning of his advance.

"The work of clearing the battlefield is proceeding and a quantity of rifles and other war material has been brought in. Up to the time of this report 200 of the enemy dead have been buried in the field over which the counter attack passed on Aug. 4.

"A bomb attack by aeroplanes over Port Said and Suez, inflicted little damage and caused slight casualties."

BRITISH PUSH THEIR LINES AHEAD ANOTHER STEP

London, Aug. 8.—The British pushed forward their lines at places east of Isona wood on the Somme front last night, the war office announced today.

The statement follows: "The enemy, after his five fruitless attempts yesterday, north and east of Piazieres, has not made

any fresh infantry attacks, but is maintaining a heavy artillery bombardment on the front and on other positions of the battle area.

"Last night our troops pushed forward in places east of Isona wood and fighting on the outskirts of Guillemont, near the station, is proceeding on the eastern portion of the Leisic salient the enemy attempted a bomb attack on our lines, but was driven back without difficulty.

"North of Roelincourt two of our raiding parties successfully entered the German lines and blew up some dug-outs.

"An enemy squadron of ten aeroplanes endeavored to cross our lines yesterday on a bombing expedition. They were cut off by one of our efficient parties of four machines. The enemy's machines scattered, returning precipitately, pursued by our aeroplanes. Two of the hostile aeroplanes had to make forced descents behind their own lines."

FRENCH TROOPS CAPTURE AND HOLD HILL NO. 139

Paris, Aug. 8.—French troops made an advance last night east of Hill No. 139 on the North Somme front. Two attempts of the Germans to recapture trenches east of Moncu farm were defeated.

The Germans early this morning launched a series of powerful attacks on French positions from the village of Fleury to a point north of Thiaumont work. They obtained a footing in Thiaumont work where fighting is still in progress.

The attacks on Fleury were checked.

The French attack north of the Somme was made by infantry operating on the right of the British in the course of an attack made by the British on Guillemont. The French took forty prisoners.

The announcement follows: "North of the Somme our infantry operating on the right of the British, in the course of an attack of our allies on Guillemont, made an advance east of Hill 139, north of the Roelincourt and took forty prisoners.

"East of Moncu farm the Germans made two attempts this morning to recapture trenches which we took yesterday, but were compelled to fall back, leaving a number of dead before our lines. We took 230 unwounded prisoners, two of whom were officers.

"On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) the bombardment was resumed during the night with extreme violence on the Thiaumont-Fleury front. This morning the Germans attacked with heavy forces our positions from the village of Fleury to a point north of Thiaumont work, accompanied by a curtain of fire. All attacks were checked along the Fleury road and in the village by our machine gun fire which caused large enemy losses. The Germans succeeded in gaining a footing in Thiaumont work after a desperate encounter which is still continuing.

"In the Vosges detachments of the enemy which attempted to approach our trenches near Senones were dispersed."

The Kaiser, in a manifesto to the German people, asserts that he relies on God for help. From the manner in which his Zeppelins have killed little children, his submarines have murdered innocent women and tiny tots on the high seas, and his officers have barbarously slain no less than 200,000 unoffending sailors upon the slightest excuse, it would seem as if William had better throw in his lot with the horned individual who controls the lower regions. If the deeds of the Germans can come out of any place other than hell, then there are a lot of good living Christians who will be pardoned for revising their opinions of the other regions.

The Turning Point Now Passed

Headquarters of the General Staff in France, August 11.—General Joseph Joffre, generalissimo of the French army, and the guiding spirit of the united army of the entente allies, today regarded the Associated Press correspondent here, and for upward of an hour talked freely and fully on many interesting phases of the war. He expressed the view that the turning point of the great conflict now had successfully been reached and passed, and with the united action of the entente allies on many fronts, they were pressing forward to certain collapse of the German efforts and to an assured victory of the allied armies.

It was an exceptional opportunity to see and talk with the military commander, who not only is the head of the French army, but is also in supreme authority over the French, British, and Belgian armies on the western front, and the French, British and Serbian armies of half a million men around Saloniki, as well as being the senior commander in the united action by which the allies are conducting simultaneous campaigns in the Russian, Italian, French and Belgian theatres, as part of one systematic whole. It is this recent co-ordinated action of the commands on the many fronts that has permitted General Joffre to give full scope to his military talent, which probably has been exercised over more of the allied nations than has ever fallen to one military commander.

General Joffre was in his private office at the headquarters when the party of correspondents arrived, the visit having been arranged for the anniversary of the opening of warfare. It was 10 o'clock in the morning, but the general had already begun his work at 7.30, and had gone through reports of the fighting last night and early today on the Somme front at Verdun, and also along the Italian and Russian fronts. General Pellice, his chief of staff, and a number of staff officers were about, but except for this there was little outward evidence of warfare, and none of the confusion and roar of battle heard along the fighting line. Although in touch with the entire range at the fronts, calm is required to carry on the supreme responsibility resting here at staff headquarters.

General Joffre presented a striking picture as he sat, dressed among staff officers. His square build and sturdy figure wore a dark blue service uniform with little gold braid and decorations. His face has the red glow of good health and perfect physical condition, but its striking feature was the indomitable firmness and calmness shown in that square jaw and open countenance. He looked, in one respect, like General Grant is said to have looked on the field of battle. Most French officers are scrupulously well tailored and groomed, and while General Joffre was not lacking in this, yet there was something suggesting disregard of the little conventionalities of uniform and surface appearances.

"I want to express my satisfaction in meeting you, gentlemen, and through you to express our feelings toward the American people," said General Joffre, speaking in an easy conversational tone. "A feeling of deep friendship has always existed between France and America, and it is particularly opportune now after France has been fighting for two years for the ideals dear to both countries, that this old friendship should be renewed and strengthened."

Turning his attention to the condition of the campaign, he continued: "Although the fight is getting more and more bitter, ever on recognizes the unity of the allies and that destiny has shaped its course, and everyone can clearly see what the final outcome is going to be. The unity on all

fronts is a great characteristic of the campaign now going on, and the effect is now apparent of the constant pressure on all sides by the allies, who now have had time to form their plans, thanks to the sacrifices which the French nation has made at Verdun. We must also pay full homage to the splendid part our allies are taking in the increasing efforts along the Somme and all other fronts. The Russian effort has now succeeded in organizing and putting forward larger and larger forces of men drawn from their apparently inexhaustible sources of human material, and at the same time forming these masses. The allied results of their efforts are shown in what they have accomplished in Galicia and along the entire eastern front.

"Once more, the chance has fallen to England to show the vast extent of her resources, both in men and material, and the extent of her efforts is shown in what has been accomplished on the Somme front."

"The Italians have had a much harder task and a more limited sphere of action and you know how admirably they have fulfilled the duties of the common action. As for the Serbian army, it is only just beginning to take its full part in the war."

General Joffre now turned his attention to the German side of the campaign, taking up the evidence of weakness which have been shown in the quality of their attacks and in the number of reserves they are able to move to various fronts.

"If, on the other side, we consider the condition of our enemy," General Joffre continued, "we know for certain that although they are fighting as desperately as ever, they are drawing on their last reserves. Their game has been up, and I now to transfer their reserves from one point to another and from one front to another, and with the united action of the allies on all fronts our enemy finds such a course impossible now and will find it increasingly so in the future. It is not for me to say how long the struggle is going to last, but that really matters little. We know the crash is coming, and you feel as well as we do that we have already reached and passed the turning point. The five months' resistance of our troops at Verdun has shattered the hopes of the Germans, and has turned the scale. But still I do not imagine that there is a complete weakening of the German effort on the western front. We know there are still opposed to all our arms on the western front, two-thirds of the best fighting forces that Germany can put in the field—but it is 125 divisions of their best troops against the French and British line on the west, and 50 German divisions operating with the Austrian forces along the Russian front."

General Joffre was speaking with great earnestness as he referred to the extent of the German forces massed on the western front, but he now turned to another topic, saying:

"But although it is a pleasure for me to give you this information, yet I think it is the best thing for you to see what is going on for yourselves. You will see on the front an army of which the spirit and energy have remained exactly the same after two years of war. Not only that, but the number of our soldiers at the front is actually greater today than it was at the beginning of the war. You will understand the determination to see the war to a victorious conclusion."

We are fighting not merely for the interests of our respective countries, but also for the liberty of the world, and we shall not stop until the liberties of the world are definitely assured."

Germany has notified Austria that just as soon as the Kaiser's forces can defeat Britain and France, on the western front, reinforcements will be sent to Franz Josef. Poor old Austria will have SOME work.

SIR ROGER CASEMENT HANGED

London, August 3.—Roger Casement was hanged at 6 o'clock this morning in Pentonville prison for high treason. He was convicted of conspiring to cause an armed revolution in Ireland, and with having sought German aid to that end. Two hours before the execution a crowd of men, women, and children gathered before the prison gates. Twenty minutes before Casement mounted the scaffold the great prison bell commenced to toll. The sound was greeted with cheers from the vast throng, mingled with some groans. At 9 o'clock the crowd had swollen to such proportions that it extended for two blocks from the prison front. At one minute after 9 o'clock a single stroke of the big bell announced that the trap had been sprung. It was the signal for a mocking, jeering yell from the crowd, which suddenly fell away into dead silence.

Casement met death with calm courage, according to eye-witnesses. Earlier in the morning two priests of the Roman Catholic Church administered the last rites of his religion in the cell of the condemned man, and shortly afterwards a last procession, headed by the clergymen, with Casement following, a warder on either side, proceeded toward the execution shed, only five yards distant. The priests recited the Litany of the Virgin, Casement responding in low tones, "Lord have mercy on my soul."

As the party reached the shed where the gallows were erected the specially executioner, a butler named Ellis, approached Casement and quickly pinioned him. The two chaplains, the under-sheriff of London, and the under-sheriff of Middlesex, took up their positions in front of the scaffold.

Casement mounted the gallows step firmly and commanded his spirit to God as he stepped on the trap. A moment later the lever was pulled.

Immediately the trap was sprung, the prisoner rose and physician descended into the pit where, after the application of the usual tests, Casement was pronounced dead at nine minutes after 9 o'clock. According to the custom in the case of prisoners hanged for crimes similar to that of Casement, his body will be buried in quicklime in the prison yard, but probably no decision as to the burial will be made until after the inquest.

IRISH BRIGADE WAS TO FIGHT IN EGYPT

London, Aug. 3.—An official statement issued from the press bureau tonight says:

The government carefully and repeatedly considered all the circumstances in the Casement trial before coming to a decision not to interfere with the verdict.

He was convicted and punished for treachery of the worst kind to the empire. He had served as a willing agent of the Germans. After declaring that Casement had organized German saboteurs for the Irish rebellion, the statement continues:

"Conclusive evidence has come into the hands of the government since the trial that he had entered into an agreement with the German government in which he explicitly proved that the brigade which he was trying to raise among Irish soldiers held as prisoners might be employed in Egypt against the British crown. Those among the Irish soldiers who resisted Casement's solicitations of disloyalty were subjected to treatment of exceptional cruelty by the Germans. Some of them since have been invalids and have died in this country, regarding Casement as their murderer."

In concluding, the statement points out that the suggestion which "has been conclusively disproved," that Casement went to Ireland to try to stop the rising was not raised at the trial, nor was the plea of insanity.

The Greatest Human Effort on Record

Paris, via London, Aug. 8.—"All this week," says Weyeth Williams, "I have been with the French army on the Somme as a guest of the great general staff. If anyone has the idea that France has been bled white at Verdun and must now depend upon her Allies to win, it should be quickly forgotten, for what I saw on the Somme is the greatest human effort in all history. The French army today is better, stronger and greater than it ever was. I necessarily confine all my remarks to the French army."

"It is not necessary to go back of this war to compare human efforts. The French effort on the Somme will become bigger than the Marne, bigger than the Aisne and Champagne, bigger than Verdun, and after viewing it from every angle of understanding, I am certain that it is only just beginning."

"When the offensive on the Somme is over Germany will be finally and thoroughly whipped."

"What impressed me most about it is its steady grinding, its awful implacability, and, at the same time, its deadly precision. Verdun, with all its horror and its grandeur, had an element of wildness about it that one notices an utter absence of on the Somme. At Verdun the Germans attacked time after time with blind fury, while the French held with the same spirit of courage that often bordered on despair. At that time the German correspondents spoke of the clockwork precision of their assaults, and they firmly believed that the Hohenzollern triumph would come at that point. But the French put the clockwork out of order, and Verdun can only stand out now like Pickett's charge as the high tide mark of German aggression. And now the French tide of triumph is only mounting on the Somme."

"At present the Germans have retired a short distance to keep their feet out of the wet, but just as slowly, almost as imperceptibly, but quite as surely as the tide of the ocean itself, this wave of blue uniform is advancing steadily forward, bringing death and destruction to everything living and inanimate in its way. It is true, tides mount to their high mark, then recede, but I venture the opinion, based on words that have been said to me by a general who knows, and on what I have seen, that when the tide of this advance reaches its limit the receding wave will be the victorious French army marching home."

WHAT JAPAN IS DOING TO HELP THE CAUSE

Toronto, August 3.—Marquis Inoue, Japan's ambassador to the Court of St. James, was in Toronto Wednesday on his way from London to his home in Japan. His excellency, in the course of an interview, discussed Japan's relations in the present war and its future relations with the Allies in the compact of peace. He ridiculed the idea of a "yellow peril," which, he said, was started by the Kaiser of Germany, with the purpose of coming up his own rickety China which were to make the country a German India.

"Will you give Kia Chow back to Germany after the war?" was asked. He replied that Japan's portion of the munitions that are being used by the Russians in their present offensive, and in that way we have contributed a great deal toward the Russian success."

STARTS
SAT. AUG. 12th

CAMPBELL'S

ENDS
SAT. AUG. 26th

SUMMER STOCK REDUCING SALE

A Tremendous Value in Neckwear

Dainty designs in the sheerest Organ-
dies and fine Lawns, neatly finished,
washable and durable.

Values up to 40c, sale price.....19c
Values up to 75c, sale price.....39c

Remnants

Remnants

Hundreds of Remnants to select from
during this sale, including

Dress Goods, Flannelettes, Cottons,
Shirtings, Embroidery, Laces, etc.,
etc., etc., etc.

Ladies' Underwear Specials

We are determined to clear our entire
stock of Summer Underwear. To ac-
complish this every garment will be
REDUCED 25 PER CENT
during this sale.

Ladies' Vests, Drawers, Combinations,
Children's Waists, Drawers, Combina-
tions.

Summer Muslins and Voile

Floral Crepes and Muslins, regular 15c
sale price.....8 yds for \$1.00

Figured Voiles, regular 20c, sale
price.....7 yds for \$1.00

Floral Organdie, suitable for dresses,
boudoir caps, etc., regular 35c yard
sale price.....25c

Saturday, August 12

Our Stock Reducing Sale starts. We have
surpassed all previous efforts in value-giving.
Our stock must be reduced regardless of cost
and regardless of consequences. Below are
a few items which will convince you that we
are out for results. Read them carefully.

Wrapper- ettes

Polkadot and striped
Wrapperettes, in fast
washable colors, suit-
able for dresses, waists,
kimonos, etc.
Regular 15c yd., sale
price 10 yds for \$1.00

Apron Ginghams

36 inches wide,
with and without bor-
ders, fast colors.
Regular 12½c and 15c
sale price.....10c yd

Flannelette Specials

English Flannelette, ab-
solutely fast colors, 36
inches wide,
Reg. 15c quality
8 yds for \$1.00
Reg. 12½c quality
10 yds for \$1.00

Flannelette Specials

2 Bolts Only Striped
Flannelette 27 inches
wide,
while it lasts.....7½c yd
White Ducking Flanne-
lette, soft and downy,
30 inch, Reg. 15c.....
sale price 8 yds for \$1.00
Reg. 12½c 10 yds for 1.00

SHOES

Leather is going up—shoes are getting higher—but this will be an
opportunity to buy shoes at a fraction of their present value. We
are going thoroughly through our entire stock of Ladies' and
Children's Shoes. All broken lots will be discarded and placed
in baskets according to sizes. They will be offered during this
sale at away below cost. Good shoes—every pair. Get in line—
know your size—find the basket containing your size—the rest is
easy. Every shoe marked in plain figures.

Sandals

Non-Rip Sandals, 3 doz. pair in all,
strongly made of strong tan leather,
with perforated toes, flexible leather
soles sewn with special non-rip
stitch, heel left to ensure extra wear,
while they last.....75c pair

Misses' Canvas Shoes

Misses' White Canvas Shoes, ideal for
summer weather, regular \$1.40 and
\$1.50, 24 pairs to be cleared at
\$1.00 Pair
This is away below cost.

AUGUST 12 to 26. 1916

Stock Reducing Hosiery Specials

Our entire stock of "Holeproof Hos-
iery," both in black and tan, to be
closed at

Values to 50 cts.....25c pair

Ladies' White

Summer Hose

Including Ladies' Silk Ankle Hose,
the famous Duchess Hose, fast dye,
perfect fit, guaranteed soft and
clean, selling at to 35 cts. a pair
sale price.....20c pair

Ladies' White Silk Hose

The celebrated Crown Quality, sell-
ing regularly at
\$1.00 pair, per pair.....75c

Children's White

Silk Lisle Hose

Sizes 6½, 7, 7½
Superior quality and fit
Sale price.....20c

Misses' Lisle Hose

Misses' black superior quality fine
Lisle Hose, guaranteed absolutely
fast and stainless,
Regular 30 ct. 2 pair for.....45c

Ladies' White Waists

Sizes 34-42, including Muslins,
Voiles, Crepes, the best assortment
of White Waists ever shown in La-
combe, all strictly fashionable, new-
est designs in cut and material.

They've got to go:

\$1.25 Waists at.....95c
1.50 ".....1.00
1.75 ".....1.10
2.00 ".....1.25
2.50 ".....1.75
2.75 ".....1.95
3.00 ".....2.35

Look these up at your earliest con-
venience.

Grafton's

Guaranteed

Prints

Light and dark colors.

Reg. 15c, sale price 8 yds for \$1.00

Stirring Values From

Ladies' Ready to Wear Section

We are making a supreme effort to clean out our present stock of Ready
to Wear. Fall Suits and Coats will arrive in a few days—our space is
limited—we are bound to make room. With this idea in view we are
offering our entire stock of Coats and Suits at

HALF PRICE

just exactly half what they are marked—for instance, a suit marked
\$20.00 will sell for \$10.00—just half. You will need to come early for these.

Skirt Special

\$1.00 for a Skirt

But this is a fact—24 Skirts in this
lot, made up in Lustre Cashmeres,
Serges, and other novelties, and a
big range of colors.

Your choice while they last.....\$1.00

Washable Suit Special

6 only this season's Palmetto Suits
made with the celebrated Palm Beach
Suiting, guaranteed washable and
thoroughly shrunken. The cut is abso-
lutely correct, excellent style, with
belts. Ask to see these suits.

Regular \$12.50, sale price **\$7.50**

Children's

Wash Dresses

Our entire stock of Children's Wash
Dresses and Boys' Wash Suits will
be offered during this sale at a re-
duction of

25 PER CENT

on each garment. They include all
styles of dresses in Ginghams, Cham-
brays, etc. Look these over carefully.

Children's

Summer Hats

We have a few dozen Children's Sum-
mer Hats left over. They are yours
at

HALF PRICE

while they last.
Just exactly half of what they
are marked.

Dress Goods Special

Our Dress Goods Department will present an opportunity to buy goods
at a ridiculously low figure materials that are almost impossible to purchase
now at any price. Our stock is arranged in groups for quick selling:

GROUP 1

Consisting of
Black and white check-
ed Plaids, Lustre, Nun's,
Veiling, and other nov-
elties. Values up to
50c for.....25c

GROUP 2

Consisting of
Black and white checks
Serges, Cashmere, Pop-
lin, Broadcloth, Pana-
mas, and several im-
ported novelties. Val-
ues up to 85c.....50c

GROUP 3

Consisting of
Broadcloths, Basket
Cloth, and various oth-
er novelty weaves and
materials. Values up
to \$1.25 for.....75c

Corset Special

24 pair only of the famous

D. & A. CORSETS

These are discontinued numbers.

Regular values up to \$2.00 a pair.

Size from 19 to 28.

Sale price.....95c

Night Gowns, Corset Covers, Underskirts, Princess Slips

A splendid bargain is offered you in
the above lines of useful summer
whitewear, all new goods. Fine
embroidery and laces are used in
the trimmings, while the cotton is of
the best procurable. Our complete
stock to go at.....25 per cent less

Mercerized Linen

An exceptionally fine and superior
looking material for summer dress-
es and suits. 31 inches wide.

Reg. 25c, sale 6 yds for.....\$1.00

Men's Shirting

2 pieces only navy blue and black
striped Shirting, fast color, selling
regularly 20c yard.

Sale price, 7 yds for.....\$1.00

MEN'S DEPARTMENT

Men's Hats

All or any Dress Hat in straw at.....One-Half Price

20 Per Cent Reduction on All Felt Hats:

\$4.00 Felt Hats.....\$3.20
3.50 Felt Hats.....2.80
3.00 Felt Hats.....2.40
2.50 Felt Hats.....2.00
\$2.00 Felt Hats.....\$1.60
1.75 Felt Hats.....1.40
1.50 Felt Hats.....1.20

Tweed Suits

A table of Men's Tweed Suits worth \$10.00, \$12.00 and more

for.....\$7.00

This is a snap you will not again pick up for some time after the close of the war.

Work Shoes

Our Work Shoes are the kind that give wear and are all warranted full leather—no splits,
paper, or leather shavings, but solid leather. All at liberal reductions.

Men's Shirts

10 doz. only Men's Fine Shirts, soft collar, double soft cuffs, and a splendid range of colors.
Have not been in the store three weeks. For this sale only.....75c each

THE LEADING STORE

LACOMBE - - - ALBERTA

Local News Items

Senator Taitot has returned from a business trip to Ontario.

F. E. Fleming, Calgary, has taken a position with the McEdermid Drug Co.

Charley Raymond and family returned home on the 6th from a six weeks' sojourn in the States.

S. Bird has purchased the Campbell Drug Store, Ponoka, and will locate in that thriving town.

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Campbell have returned from a holiday trip to Buffalo and other Eastern points.

Don't forget the dance in the Comet Theatre on the evening of Wednesday, August 16. It will be a big affair.

The new post-office building is nearing completion, and will be ready for occupancy early in September.

The Mobley farm, Gull Lake, was sold on Saturday, the price realized being \$1,400. John Hugg was the purchaser.

Frost visited the prairie provinces on the night of the 10th. Just how much damage has been done will not be known till after harvest.

E. H. Jones, bar-ister, has opened a branch office in Ponoka, and will be there for two days each week for consultation, etc.

Several hail storms have visited the district recently, considerable damage resulting. In the majority of cases the farmer carries insurance.

Everything the best at the Pioneer Meat Market. L. W. Puffer is in charge, and will see that only the best meats, etc., are sold. Call phone 15 for prompt service.

Cannon McMillan, of Lethbridge, was in town on Tuesday visiting his sister, Mrs. Arthur Creighton. He is on his way to the Synod meeting in Edmonton.

There will be a grand dance at the Comet Theatre on Friday, August 16—one night only. Good music will be provided and an enjoyable time is promised. Come one; come all.

Hogs are really the aristocrats of the farm, and, if a drop does not take place soon, they will have to be classed with diamonds and other precious things. This week as high as \$11.05 was paid for tops.

Miss Agnes Alexander, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Alexander, was taken ill on Friday last, and when medical aid was summoned the patient was removed to the Lacombe Hospital and operated on for appendicitis. She is reported to be recovering satisfactorily.

Mrs. W. D. Clarke, Winnipeg; Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Veltom, with their families, arrived in Lacombe on Monday on a visit to relatives. They will spend a couple of weeks at Gull Lake before going home. While in Lacombe they are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. Shilleto.

Wm. Lee, of Wittenburg, one of the most popular young men of that district, sold out his store business a short time ago and has joined the 187th Battalion. As a token of esteem, his many friends tendered him a farewell ball on Wednesday evening, July 26th, and everyone had a good time. Mr. Lee was the recipient of a beautiful gold watch from his many friends.

THE WOODMEN PICNIC

Wednesday proved to be a very disagreeable day for the Woodmen picnic. The afternoon was showery with a cold wind blowing. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, several hundred braved the elements and did their best to enjoy the sports between showers.

The baseball game between Lacombe and Bentley Woodmen teams was a good game. Lacombe won on a score of 7 to 6.

The tug of war was the most stubbornly contested match of the kind we have ever seen. The teams from Lacombe and Bentley were evenly matched, and after the first few minutes of pulling became deeply entrenched. After about three quarters of an hour, part of the time in a pouring rain, Bentley won the event.

They relay race was won by the Lacombe team.

The open events were all keenly contested and furnished good sport.

On account of the high wind and consequent roughness of the lake it was impossible to hold the water sports.

The dance in the pavilion at night was largely attended and much enjoyed by all present.

REMARKABLE COINCIDENCE

One of the most remarkable coincidences on record is found in the fact that almost simultaneously with the announcement that a company is to visit this city next week presenting a big revival of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," comes the announcement through press dispatches that an old southern negro by the name of Jefferson has just died down in the State of Georgia, and he was generally credited throughout the Southern States as having been the original from whom Harriet Beecher Stowe evolved her hero, "Uncle Tom." In her wonderfully absorbing story, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," in fact it is emphatically stated in that part of the Country that Miss Stowe at one time made the admission that it was from the negro Jefferson that she secured most of the inspiration for her thrilling tale of antebellum days. In any event "Uncle Tom's Cabin," which comes to the Comet Theatre on Tuesday evening of next week, August 17th, promises to prove one of the biggest drawing cards of the summer season, and already one hears the kiddies telling the story of little Eva or recounting with spasms of mirth the doings of Topsy, the untamable negro girl. As this is the first road show of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" which has visited this city in many years, it should prove a banner event in the lives of many who have never witnessed the piece, as well as provide a splendid entertainment for those who have never seen the play before.

WIRELESS FROM WEST

Three women were up before the bench. First woman was asked, "What's your occupation?" "Dressmaker." "How is business?" "First rate." To second woman: "What's your occupation?" "Dressmaker." "How is business?" "First rate." To third woman: "What is your business?" "I'm a street walker." "How is business?" "It would be good if I wasn't for those dressmakers."

The young farmer was driving the new school machine round the district. As they passed a farm yard they saw a rooster perched on the tail feathers of another cock who had retired for protection as far as possible under a stack after an unsuccessful fight. "Oh!" cried the teacher, "what a horrible aspect!" "Say, I guess you're right," replied the young farmer.

Dodging the Hun Sausage

(Ottawa Citizen)

Lieut. Roderick Kennedy, 13th West Yorkshire Regiment, a McGill and Macdonald graduate, and son of Mr. Howard A. Kennedy, of the Economic and Development Commission here, sends over a grimly amusing account of "the new trench game." When he wrote he had not long returned to the front, having been wounded last September in the battle of Loos. He says:

"We had three spells of four days each in the first sector we went to, and I was in the firing line every time, though twice a part of the company was in reserve. They always pay me and my platoon the compliment of putting us in the hard positions, when there is any choice. As a matter of fact, in our last trenches the firing line was the safest place, as they never shelled the front line except with shrapnel, which is harmless if you keep well in against the parapet. On the other hand, the enemy presented the supports with H.E. (high explosives) and shrapnel combined at various times.

"Our chief interest in the front trenches was dodging trench mortar shells, carrying on trench architecture, and cursing our own and the enemy's artillery—the one for not doing enough, the other for over-much zeal.

"Trench mortar dodging is a new game, suitable for children's parties, or for entertainments where bridge is barred. It consists of having two men, one at each end of a trench, and provided with whistles. They should be stood in a draught before going on duty, in order to get stiff necks, with an angle of 45 degrees. The man facing the parapet, and have a good view of the sky over the Hun trenches. When one of them sees what is apparently an enormous sausage describing a perpendicular parabola from the Hun trenches to our own, he blows his whistle and shouts, 'Sausage right,' or 'left,' according to where he judges it will fall. The rest of the players then endeavor to run down the trench in a direction contrary to the point designated.

"Much amusement may be added to the game by loosening trench boards so that when a player treads on one and the other comes up sharply and strikes his face. A hole may also be left in the boards deep enough to enable the tallest player's knee. Where the trench is narrow and many people wish to pass at once, a piece of concealed barbed wire will always raise a hearty laugh.

"The object of the game is for each player to elude the 'sausage.' Any player caught within 10 yards of it when it falls and bursts is 'it.' He is then collected, and the game resumed. Much additional gaiety may be obtained if the men with whistles, who are called 'look-outs,' are uneducated or nervous and liable to say 'right' when they mean 'left,' or vice versa. In this case several players may be 'it.' These nervous sausages when it bursts under these circumstances remain in their places. The men farther away have the notion of going for the look-out, this being done with boots or large sticks. Another player then takes the whistle and the game proceeds.

"The game is even more exciting when played in the dark. In this case the look-outs are disguised with, and equipped with, lanterns for the heavy thud of the dropping sausage and the same way endeavors to run along the trench away from the sound. Great gaiety is often caused by various players having different ideas of where the third was, as this leads to parties of players meeting each other while going in opposite directions. The game becomes faster and more exciting if a discussion is initiated between the opposing parties, or if the difference is settled by drawing a pack of cards; or, if the difference cannot be decided that way, it is usually ended by a trussing up among the players. However, as the game is played in the best circles these details are usually dispensed with, and the players

merely attempt to pass over each other.

"When a player is 'it,' he is considered out of the game. Various terms are used to express this. If not very near the burst of the sausage, he is usually said to have 'gone to blighiey.' If near the target, it is usual amongst 'clergymen's families to say he has 'gone aloft,'—though Tommy sometimes uses other terms.

"The sausage, of course, is one of the big shells thrown by a trench mortar. They are merely tin cylinders full of high explosive and with an ordinary piece of fuse attached. That is lit before the mortar is fired. They are used to fire from one trench to another, and carry perhaps 400 yards. They have a very high trajectory, of course, and if they are seen when they leave the Hun trench you have perhaps 10 to 20 seconds to get out of the way. They come over quite slowly, and the look-outs usually see them in mid-air and give warning. We dodged so well that we only had about five men 'it' when we were in the last trenches.

"Their chief objection is that they keep us on the move during the day, when we expect to get a little sleep. Most of the casualties in my company have been from grenades, from rifles, and bullets. Their gas is rather a nuisance, too; though we never get it, we always have to be ready for it when the wind is in our direction."

Writing from another trench, in an earlier letter, Lieut. Kennedy describes the constant night work of improving the trenches and the wires, which explains the need of sleep by day.

"I have to be going hard all the time from 7 p.m. till 4 a.m., when it gets light and I post my day scribbles and rest a bit of sleep. The Huns usually start straggling about 10 a.m., so we all have to come out of our shelters. They are not shirking of duty, as one imagines from the papers, but merely shelters from rain, etc., and are considered good if proof against shrapnel and splinters.

"We have working parties all night, and it is quite a 'go' shepherd when it gets light and I post my day scribbles and rest a bit of sleep. The Huns usually start straggling about 10 a.m., so we all have to come out of our shelters. They are not shirking of duty, as one imagines from the papers, but merely shelters from rain, etc., and are considered good if proof against shrapnel and splinters.

STILL FOOLING THEM

Kaiser William celebrated the first day of the third year of his war by writing a letter to the Imperial chancellery, with instructions that it be published. It is a characteristic kaiserlike communication, intended to maintain among the German people the great delusion into which they fell at the commencement of the fight, skillfully led by the war party.

In it the Kaiser talks of the invincibility of German arms against the mixed hordes of enemies whose purpose is to destroy Germany. Germany, he says, is fighting for her existence and will end the struggle in such a way as will assure "protection from future attacks and a free field for the peaceful development of German genius and labor."

To one in ignorance of the facts as to the causes of the great war this statement might easily appear. But the world is a little more informed, even if the German people are not. Neither will the world be deluded by the Kaiser's insinuation that Germany was "attacked." Memory is not so short as all that. And as far as the suggestion that the Allies are bent upon the destruction of Germany, the emperor cannot bring a single scrap of evidence to prove its truth. Of course if he, in his blind conceit, regards the Hohenzollern house as Germany, which he probably does, there is ground for what he says. But the Hohenzollern house is not Germany, and when the Allies determine upon the elimina-

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